

66330-396

5/17/2010

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

Date of Issuance:

66330-396

MAY 17 2010

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Pre-Pare SC Herbicide

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

- Registration
- Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC
15401 Weston Parkway
Cary, NC 27513

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA provided you agree in writing to:

1. Submit the following outstanding product chemistry data requirement: one year storage stability and corrosion characteristics study, within one year from the date of this letter.

Signature of Approving Official:

Date:

James Tompkins, Product Manager (25)
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

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2. Delete "General" from "General Information" and "General Use Restrictions".
3. On page 6, change "Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information" to "Aerial Drift Reduction Information" In the application height and temperature inversions sections on page 7 change "should not" to "must not".
4. Throughout the label change "per growing season" to "per year" when talking about application rates and number of applications. Change "recommended rates" to "application rates" throughout the label. Change "recommendations" to "directions".
5. Change the Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals statements to "Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and chemical-resistant gloves." To the First Aid section you only need the If on Skin statements.
6. "It is suggested that the resistance-management grouping symbols be placed on the front panel of the label as described in PR Notice 2001-5."

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. You must submit one copy of the final printed label before you release the product for shipment. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If you have any questions please contact Erik Kraft at 703-308-9358 or kraft.erik@epa.gov.

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PRE-PARE™ SC HERBICIDE

FOR BURNDOWN AND RESIDUAL CONTROL
OF EARLY SEASON GRASSES AND BROADLEAF WEEDS
IN SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT

Active Ingredient	By weight
Flucarbazone-sodium*, 4,5-Dihydro-3-methoxy-4-methyl-5-oxo-N- [[2-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]sulfonyl]-1H- 1,2,4-triazole-1-carboxamide, sodium salt	35.0%
Inert Ingredients	65.0%
Total	100.0%

* 33.0% Flucarbazone acid equivalent
This formulation contains 3.3 lbs of Flucarbazone active ingredient per gallon (395 g ai/l)

Nonrefillable Container
Net:

™PRE-PARE is a trademark of Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
MAY 17 2010
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

Read entire label before use
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

See back panel for additional precautionary statements

ARYSTA LIFESCIENCE NORTH AMERICA, LLC
15401 Weston Parkway, Suite 150
XXX
Cary, North Carolina 27513

EPA Registration No. 66330-
EPA Est. No.

66330-396

NET CONTENTS: ____ OUNCES

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor.	
FOR 24-HOUR MEDICAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE CALL PROSAR: 1-866-303-6952 or 1-651-632-8946 FOR 24-HOUR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leaks, fire, exposure or accident call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887 FOR PRODUCT INFORMATION: 1-866-761-9397	
Note To Physician: No specific antidote is available. Treat the patient symptomatically.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves (Category A) made of materials such as butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning / maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR §170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS:

User should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing / PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Do not allow sprays to drift onto adjacent desirable plants.

Important

Read these entire DIRECTIONS FOR USE and CONDITIONS OF SALE before using PRE-PARE SC Herbicide.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours following application.

Exception: PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves (Category A) made of materials such as butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, shoes plus socks.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PRE-PARE SC Herbicide is a soluble concentrate labeled for use in burndown applications at 0.5 fl oz/a in spring, and winter wheat. PRE-PARE SC Herbicide controls early flushes of grass and broadleaf weeds.

PRE-PARE SC can be used up to 1 fl/oz/a after wheat emergence but prior to wheat jointing

DIRECTIONS FOR BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS

PRE-PARE SC Herbicide is a selective herbicide for use in glyphosate burndown applications for improved control of green foxtail, wild oat, volunteer Roundup Ready canola, cheat, Japanese brome and numerous other grass and broadleaf weeds, including winter annual weeds, in spring and winter wheat. PRE-PARE SC Herbicide also provides residual activity against many additional weeds.

Removing early weed competition maximizes wheat yield potential, along with good agronomic practices (fertility, seed stands, disease and insect control). PRE-PARE SC Herbicide works best when good agronomic practices are followed.

PRE-PARE SC Herbicide is absorbed by foliage and roots of susceptible weeds, which cease growth soon after application. Weeds that emerge after application can be controlled due to the soil residual activity provided by PRE-PARE SC Herbicide. Soil

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residual activity from PRE-PARE SC Herbicide requires absorption via roots by susceptible weeds, therefore rainfall is necessary for acceptable residual performance. If environmental conditions do not favor root uptake by target weeds, a follow-up postemergent application is recommended for improved performance. Some weed emergence may be observed during or after planting; scout fields at the 2 – 3 leaf stage of the crop to determine if an additional application of a grass and/or broadleaf herbicide product is necessary. It is recommended that PRE-PARE SC Herbicide be tank mixed with an herbicide containing glyphosate when making a burndown application. The tank mix must be used in accordance with the more restrictive label limitations and precautions.

PRE-PARE SC Herbicide has more herbicidal activity on soils with low organic matter and high pH. Do not apply to gravelly soils or to coarse-textured soils with low organic matter (less than 2%) and high pH (above 7.8).

Do not apply to durum wheat or barley.

PRE-PARE SC Herbicide has not been tested on all spring wheat varieties. Some wheat varieties may be sensitive to ALS inhibitor herbicides. Follow local recommendations for varietal sensitivity.

Do not apply preplant or preemergence if in-furrow applications of organophosphate insecticides have been made. Do not apply more than 1 fl oz/ac (0.025 lb acid equivalent flucarbazone) of PRE-PARE SC Herbicide per crop per year. If EVEREST® 70 WDG Herbicide is applied postemergence to the crop after a PRE-PARE SC Herbicide application; do not exceed a combined total of 0.025 lb acid equivalent/acre flucarbazone of both products per crop per year.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

PRE-PARE SC is an acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibiting herbicide, and will therefore control weed biotypes which have developed target site resistance to certain classes of herbicides, including ACCase inhibitors, dinitroanilines and triallates.

Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to a herbicidal mode of action. Weed populations resistant to ALS inhibiting herbicides already exist.

PRE-PARE SC Herbicide will not control ALS resistant weeds. Resistant biotypes may eventually dominate the weed population if herbicides with an identical mode of action are used repeatedly in the same field and weed control may fail. Where possible, rotate the use of PRE-PARE SC Herbicide with herbicides that have a different mode of action.

Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. The use of PRE-PARE SC Herbicide should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area. Consult your agricultural advisor for resistance management strategies and recommended pest management practices for your area.

Read the entire **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** before using PRE-PARE SC Herbicide.

GENERAL USE RESTRICTIONS

- For use only in wheat.
- Treated wheat fields may be grazed at any time.
- Do not mix, load or clean spray equipment within 33 feet of well-heads or aquatic systems, including marshes, ponds, ditches, streams, lakes, etc.
- Do not apply within 50 feet of well-heads or the above mentioned aquatic systems.
- Do not allow this chemical to drift onto other crops.
- Observe minimum interval to harvest of 60 days after treatment.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate PRE-PARE SC Herbicide.

USE DIRECTIONS FOR BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS IN SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Ensure the spray tank is clean. In-line strainers and nozzle screens should be clean and 50 mesh or coarser.

1. Fill the spray tank $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ full with clean water and begin agitation or bypass.
2. Add PRE-PARE SC Herbicide directly to the spray tank.
3. Add glyphosate herbicide and other herbicides.
4. Add the surfactant (if needed).
5. Add micronutrients (if needed).
6. Fill the spray tank to the required level.
7. Maintain sufficient agitation during both mixing and application of PRE-PARE SC Herbicide.
8. Apply within 24 hours after mixing

GROUND APPLICATION

Apply in a spray volume of 5 - 10 gallons/acre. If activating rainfall is not received within 7 - 10 days of application, performance may be reduced.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Apply in water using a minimum spray volume of 3 gallons/acre (or 30 liters/hectare). For best results, use a minimum of 5 gallons/acre (or 50 liters/hectare). Use nozzles that provide 200 to 350 micron size droplets for best results and to insure uniform spray coverage. Aerial applications with PRE-PARE SC Herbicide should be made with low drift nozzles at a maximum height of 10 feet above the crop and at a maximum pressure of 40 psi. Do not apply aurally when wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Do not allow spray to drift onto adjacent crops, as injury or loss may occur.

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AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward, parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

When applying PRE-PARE SC Herbicide in a tank mix with other herbicides (e.g. 2,4-D, bromoxynil, dicamba, MCPA, sulfonyleurea herbicides) in eastern Washington, observe all applicable Washington State Department of Agriculture herbicide rules.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

Information On Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size

- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature And Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue in the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION

To avoid adverse effects on endangered dicot plant species, the following measures will be required where endangered plant species occur in the counties listed in the table below:

State	County	State	County	State	County
Idaho	Idaho Lewis Nez Perce	Oregon	Benton Clackamas Lane Linn Marion Polk Union Wallowa Washington Yamhill	Washington	Asotin Chelan Cowlitz Lewis Lincoln Spokane Whitman
Minnesota	Brown Cottonwood Goodhue Jackson Renville		Wyoming		Laramie
Montana	Flathead Lake				

For ground applications, the applicator must:

- Apply when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities, OR
- Use low-pressure nozzles according to manufacturer's specifications that produce only coarse or very coarse droplets, OR
- Leave a 50 foot untreated buffer between the treatment and native plant communities

For aerial applications, the applicator must:

- Apply only when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities, OR
- Leave a 350 foot untreated buffer between the treatment and native plant communities

USE RATES AND TIMING OF APPLICATION**PREPLANT OR PREEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS ONLY**

Apply PRE-PARE SC Herbicide at 0.5 fl/oz at burndown (preplant or preemergence), preferably with a herbicide containing glyphosate. Refer to the glyphosate product label for use directions and application recommendations.

Performance may be reduced if applied more than 10 days prior to seeding. Apply PRE-PARE SC Herbicide within 10 days of planting and prior to wheat emergence. Additionally, if activating rainfall is not received within 7 - 10 days of application, performance may be reduced.

PRE-PARE SC Herbicide removes early flushes of grass and broadleaf weeds listed below. Removal of early weed competition results in maximizing the yield potential of wheat. For season-long control a sequential application of a grass and broadleaf herbicide labeled for each weed may be required. PRE-PARE SC Herbicide also has foliar activity and will assist glyphosate in controlling the weeds listed below.

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Control of early flushes and emerged weeds with PRE-PARE SC Herbicide at 0.5 fl oz/ac ¹		
Target Weeds	Remarks	
Wild Oat (<i>Avena fatua</i>)	PRE-PARE SC Herbicide controls early flushes. Moderate to heavy infestations require a sequential treatment with a labeled grass herbicide.	
Green Foxtail (<i>Setaria viridis</i>)	PRE-PARE SC Herbicide controls early flushes. Season long control may require a sequential application for late emerging green foxtail.	
Cheat (True Cheat) (<i>Bromus secalinus</i>)	PRE-PARE SC Herbicide controls early flushes. Season long control requires a sequential treatment with a labeled grass herbicide.	
Japanese Brome (<i>Bromus japonicus</i>)		
Downy Brome (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>)	PRE-PARE Herbicide suppresses early flushes. Season long control requires a sequential treatment with a labeled grass herbicide.	
Redroot Pigweed (<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>)	PRE-PARE SC Herbicide will provide control of emerged broadleaf weeds and residual control of early flushes.	
Wild Mustard (<i>Brassica kaber</i>)		
Black Mustard (<i>Brassica nigra</i>)		
Blue Mustard (<i>Chorispora tenella</i>)		
Field Pennycress (<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>)		
Shepherd's Purse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>)		
Tansy Mustard (<i>Descurania pinnata</i>)		
Flixweed (<i>Descurania sophia</i>)		
Tumble Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>)		
Volunteer Canola (conventional & Roundup Ready) (<i>Brassica rapa</i> ssp. <i>Canola</i>)		
Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica rapa</i> ssp. <i>Slyvestris</i>)		
Italian Ryegrass (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>)		Suppression of early flushes
Yellow Foxtail (<i>Setaria glauca</i>)		
Persian Darnel (<i>Lolium persicum</i>)		
Barnyardgrass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>)		
Foxtail Barley (<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>)		
Wild Buckwheat (<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>)		

¹ PRE-PARE SC Herbicide can be applied at a reduced rate of 0.4 fl oz/ac on light soils with 2-2.5% OM and a pH of 7.5-7.8.

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Everest 70 WDG Herbicide can be applied at a reduced rate following PRE-PARE SC Herbicide for enhanced activity on the weeds listed above. Read and follow the use directions on the Everest label.

ADJUVANT USE RATES

PRE-PARE SC Herbicide as a standalone or tank mix treatment may be mixed with adjuvants according to the following recommendations. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Arysta recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

Specified Adjuvant Use Rates	
PRE-PARE SC Herbicide tank mixed with glyphosate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow the recommendation on the glyphosate label.
PRE-PARE SC Herbicide alone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use 1 quart of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons (0.25% v/v) For improved performance on susceptible weeds, the following may be used with non-ionic surfactant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ammonium sulfate fertilizer (nitrogen rate equivalent to 1.5 lb/A)

TANK MIXES FOR BURNDOWN APPLICATIONS

It is recommended that PRE-PARE SC Herbicide be tank mixed with glyphosate for broad spectrum activity when making a burndown application. With all tank mix partners, read and follow the use directions, rates, precautions, timing, recropping restrictions, grazing interval restrictions and recommendations on broadleaf herbicide and surfactant labels. The tank mix must be used in accordance with the more restrictive label limitations and precautions for all pesticides used.

Do not tank mix PRE-PARE SC Herbicide with Glean, Amber, or Finesse for use on spring wheat or on lighter soils with low OM (less than 2.5%) and high pH (greater than 7.5).

PRE-PARE SC Herbicide Tank Mix Partners
2,4-D Amine (4 lbs/gal)
2,4-D Lo Volatile Ester (4 lbs/gal)
2,4-D Lo Volatile Ester (6 lbs/gal)
Aim [®]
Audit [™] 75WG
Dicamba (4 lbs/gal) ¹
Glyphosate
Sharpen [™]

¹If PRE-PARE SC Herbicide is applied in a tank mix combination with a dicamba-containing broadleaf herbicide, wild oat control may be reduced.

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PRE-PARE SC APPLICATIONS AFTER WHEAT EMERGENCE

PRE-PARE SC can be applied after wheat emergence up to 4 leaf 2 tillered stage of growth or prior to wheat jointing.

Apply PRE-PARE SC Herbicide at 0.5, 0.75, or 1 fl/oz at for control or suppression of grassy weeds listed below. Applications should be made when grassy weeds are in the 1-4 leaf stage.

PREPARE SC RATES for Control or Suppression of Grassy Weeds After Wheat Emergence	
Target Weeds	Remarks
Wild Oat (<i>Avena fatua</i>)	Control at 0.75 fl oz/ac
Green Foxtail (<i>Setaria viridis</i>)	Control at 0.5 fl oz/ac
Cheat (True Cheat) (<i>Bromus secalinus</i>)	Control at 1 fl oz/ac
Japanese Brome (<i>Bromus japonicus</i>)	
Downy Brome (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>)	Suppression at 1 fl oz/ac

ADJUVANT AND TANKMIX RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRE-PARE SC APPLICATIONS AFTER WHEAT EMERGENCE

Specified Adjuvant Use and Herbicide Tank mixtures	
PRE-PARE SC Herbicide alone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use 1 quart of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons (0.25% v/v) + ammonium sulfate fertilizer at 8.5-17.5 lbs/100 gallons of spray solution <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use 0.5-1% v/v of a basic blend adjuvant
PRE-PARE SC Herbicide + EC tank mixes AUDIT™ + 2,4-D Ester Bromoxynil+MCPA 2,4-D Ester MCPA Ester Huskie™ Widematch®	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional non-ionic surfactant is not required Ammonium sulfate fertilizer can be added at 8.5-17.5 lbs/100 gallons of spray solution.

SEQUENTIAL TREATMENTS FOR SEASON LONG GRASS CONTROL

PRE-PARE SC Herbicide removes early flushes of grass weeds. Depending upon weed susceptibility, soil type and rainfall, residual activity from PRE-PARE SC can range from 3-6 weeks after application. For season-long control apply a sequential treatment of the following herbicides:

Herbicides¹ that can be applied in-crop after a PRE-PARE SC Herbicide application for improved grass control
EVEREST [®] 70 WDG Herbicide
Axial [®] XL
Discover [®] NG
Goldsky [™] Herbicide
Maverick [®]
Olympus [™] WDG Herbicide
Olympus [™] Flex Herbicide
Osprey [™]
Powerflex [™] Herbicide
Puma [®] 1EC

¹ Follow the label recommendations of the sequential herbicides for use rates and weeds controlled.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SPRAYER CLEAN-UP

Clean sprayer using the following procedures:

1. Drain the tank and thoroughly rinse spray tank, boom and hoses with clean water especially all visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with water and add household ammonia to make a 1% v/v solution (1 gal/100 gal). Flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Circulate for at least 15 minutes. Flush hoses, boom and nozzles once more and then drain the tank.
3. Clean nozzles and screens in a separate container using the 1% v/v solution of ammonia and water.
4. Repeat Step 2.
5. Rinse tank and flush boom and hoses with clean water.

Do not clean sprayer near desirable vegetation, wells or other water sources:

1. Dispose of all rinsate in accordance with pertinent regulations.
2. Check tank mix partner label for any additional clean-up procedures.

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CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS

Interval	Crops
0 Days	Spring and Winter Wheat
4 Months	Durum Wheat
6 Months	STS Soybeans
9 Months	Barley
	Canola
	Dry Edible Beans
	Flax
	Potatoes
	Safflower
	Soybeans
	Sugarbeets
	Sunflowers
11 Months	Corn
	Field peas
24 Months	Lentils
	Mustard

PRE-PARE SC Herbicide is degraded by soil microbes and environmental conditions that decrease microbial activity must be considered when making rotational cropping decisions. These environmental conditions include prolonged drought and/or cold temperatures within and following the cropping season, as well as soils with - low OM (2.5%) or high pH (greater than 7.5). If these conditions exist, a soil bioassay may be necessary to ensure rotational crop safety.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully sweep material into a pile. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Dispose of pesticide as directed below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away. For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC (703) 527-3887 or (800) 424-9300.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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Warranty and Disclaimer Statement

The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks may arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off-target movement, unconventional farming techniques, the presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC ("Arysta"), and can cause crop injury, injury to non-target crops or plants, ineffectiveness of the product, or other unintended consequences. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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